of their line. When on the 13th we

tardily advanced we found 50 cannon in position, and Stonewall Jackson and

Meade, with his gallant Pennsylvanians (he had only about 5,000

men), accomplished something-he al-

ways was a good soldier-but he was

left to be enfiladed by Confederate artillery and crushed by Confederate

infantry—while the rest of us stood idly by for want of fighting orders.

Franklin was far in the rear, as usual,

with no real grasp of the battlefield,

and Burnside miles away at Falmouth, and losing his head there. Of course,

we fell back after heavy losses, and the

Confederates did not pursue; they

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1905.

VOL. XXIV-NO. 12-WHOLE NO. 1270.

Longstreet confronting us.

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE BATTLE OF HELENA. Something at Last-He Makes Great

did Conduct of Union Troops.

vorites through good and evil report.

This was true of two men who were a commanding General (Holmes) seems, down the river Helena had been strong-

ment of Gen. Sterling Price as his successor. It was hoped that the appointment of Price would bring an increase Lieut .- Gen. Holmes Is Spurred Up to Do of confidence on the part of the Missourians and Arkansans, which would strengthen the Confederate cause in Preparations to Capture Helena, and those sections. The Confederate Secre-Block the Mississippi—Overwhelmingly tary of War wrote to Gen. Smith, March Defeated After Sharp Fighting-Splen- 18, 1863:

"From a variety of sources, many of

army, traversing the State, after its vic- from any source. Grant needed every tory at Pea Ridge, reached Helena, it man he could get to hold his lines made it a permanent base. The capture around Vicksburg and oppose Joe Johnof Memphis had opened the Mississippi ston, and Hurlbut was holding Mem-River to the Union gunboats and trans- phis and the surrounding country with Running parallel with the river, at a stance of about a half mile. Helena to capture Little Rock. distance of about a half mile are low side his lines were prevented from

ranges of hills with the slopes toward coming in, lest they betray news of the the river gentle and easy while on the advance. His scouting parties found farther side from the river the country the disloyal citizens unusually reserved is broken into other ranges of hills sep- and uncommunicative and the enemy's vines and bushes. Transverse ravines were near. cut this range of hills into three princithe interior. Gen. Curtis built a strong, gave to this work the name of Fort at 2:30 each morning. which I cannot doubt, the most deplor- Curtis. Upon the hills themselves he Jefferson Davis had, at least, the able accounts reach this Department of built lighter batteries fronting toward merit of sticking tenaciously to his fa- the disorder, confusion and demoraliza- the country but commanded from the

burden and disappointment to him. while esteemed for his virtues, to have ly occupied and later these troops were They were Lieut.-Gen. Theophilus H. lost the confidence and attachment of included in McClernand's Thirteenth sian army as a Lieutenant of Artillery, Holmes and Maj.-Gen. Thomas C. Hindman. Hindman was a man of Davis's own temper; cold, merciless, blue the control of the cont

Prentiss found that the citizens outarated by deep ravines and gorges and scouting parties showed much greater filled with dense growths of timber, stubbornness, indicating that supports

On Wednesday night, July 1, Prentiss pal hillocks and through these ravines learned beyond a doubt that the enemy the main roads ran to Little Rock, were in strong force at Spring Creek, 15 Clarendon, Sterling and other towns in miles distant, and that the blow was sure to fall soon. He had anticipated heavy fort upon the tableland at a point that he would be attacked at break of where its guns would command all the day, and for a week previous to the roads leading through the hills. He battle had had the garrison under arms

Gen. Frederick Salomon.

unusual completeness and strength of the fortifications of Helena were due to Brig.-Gen, Frederick Salomon, an able Prussian engineer and architect. He had served in the Prushappened to be in St. Louis at the time was an ardent spirit in his support. He helped organize the 5th Mo., in which he became a Captain, and commanded a company at Wilson's Creek. The Governor of Wisconsin recalled him to that State to organize the young Germans there and he raised the 9th Wis., of which he became Colonel. He was promoted to Brigadier-General and commanded the First Brigade of the Army of Kansas, with which he fought at Leutonia, Cane Hill and Prairie Grove. He was absent on sick-leave for some weeks, and after becoming again fit for duty was sent to Helena to command the Second Brigade of Hovey's Division, and then became part of Gen. Ross's Division in the Yazoo Pass expedition and other movements. tions, clothing, shoes, and about every-the came into the command of the diviexperience were invaluable in making of course. ing in his labors to leave nothing un- night of Sept. 18, without McClel-between us. done toward that end. Later in the war Gen. Salomon commanded a division under Gen. Steele and won a victory over greatly superior forces at Jenkins's Ferry, on the Saline River,

"I have the honor to report that sible commander, with ample power."

vetted a Major-General.

days later Holmes went to Jacksonport to meet Gens. Price and Marmaduke and make the necessary arrangements. The result was that Price's strong letter from the Secretary of Halleck telegraphed him as follows: War, urging him to make the attack. "The President directs that we By June 26 he had his forces well together, and on the morning of July 3 was at Allen Polk's house, five miles from Helena. His spies had provided him with the most accurate information In regard to the forces, the forts, roads, etc., and he knew just exactly the task that was before him. He issued the following order of battle:
"The attack on Helena will be made

omorrow morning at daylight and as follows: "1st. Maj.-Gen. Price, in command of McRae's and Parsons's Brigades, will on Oct. 21 was again ordered as folproceed by the best route, assume posi- lows: ion, assault and take Graveyard Hill

Cavalry Brigade, will, in like manner, order of the 6th instant. * * * The tured he will enter the town and act move." against the enemy as cfrcumstances

may justify,
"3d. Brig.-Gen. Fagan will proceed by the best route, assume position, and take the battery on Hindman Hill at daylight. 4th. Brig.-Gen. Marmaduke will proceed with his command by the ber

route, assume position, and take Righ tor Hill at daylight." The Confederate Strength.

There is the usual discrepancy in the Confederate reports of their strength, and as all these were made after the battle there were the strongest reasons for minimizing their forces. Holmes says that he had 7,646 men. If this were approximately true it would make his strength between 8,000 and 9,000, as he followed the usual rebel custom of only counting the muskets he carried into action. Hindman officially reported that he had "for the fight less than 10,000 men." May 1 Holmes had in his immediate disrict \$1,993 men, of whom he estimated 14,508 as fit for duty. He says that he had with him 20 regiments. Prentiss reports a capture of prisoners from 37 regiments. Pren-

GEN. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

ports as far as Vicksburg, and it was planned to organize a movement from self far beyond the limit of safety to Brigadier-General.

> By JAS. F. RUSLING, A. M., LL.D., Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. V. From "Men and Things I Saw in Civil War Days."

Antietam was fought Sept. 16 and 17, 1862; and Lee, dazed but not defeated, fell back into Virginia again.



sion and June 2, 1863, was assigned to command the troops immediately at Helena. His engineering talents and far worse off; as was indeed the fact, rosition than ever at Marve's Heights

driven across the Potomac. . . "G. B. McClellan, Major-General Com-

manding."

"Driven" by whom, and when Gens. Joe Johnston, Holmes and Price tainly not by McClellan; for in his a movement against Helena, which, if "Own Story," page 620, he says: "On taken and held, would embarrass Grant the night of the 18th the enemy, after we marched first from Alexandria (I re-

So Lee was back safe into Virginia command, consisting of Gen. McRae's stanter and march sharply after him.

Arkansas Brigade of Infantry, and Gen. They both wrote and telegraphed him M. M. Parsons's Missouri Brigade of accordingly, but without result. The Infantry, with Cols. Colton Greene's weather was superb—the exquisite Auand Joseph O. Shelby's Brigades of tumnal weather of Virginia—and they Missouri Cavalry, under Gen. Marma- daily became more urgent. Finally, duke, were ordered to rendezvous at Oct. 1—two weeks of invaluable time hundreds of our men standing guard Cotton Plant. Fagan's Arkansas Bri- having been lost-Mr. Lincoln himself gade was ordered to Clarendon and Gen. paid him a visit, and patiently queried L. M. Walker's Brigade of Cavalry was why he did not hasten after Lee. Hissent directly to Helena to close in on tory will be surprised to learn that the place and prevent egress and in- nothing came of this even. And so, at gress. Gen. Holmes received another last, as a dernier ressort, on Oct. 6,

> cross the Potomac and give battle to But the Quartermaster Department be-the enemy, or drive him South. * * stirred itself, and soon the army was directed to add, that the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief fully itable "Review," and Burnside-portly concur with the President in these in- and handsome, smiling and courteous,

> Did he go now? O, no! He still beautiful white teeth, but without dash complained of his equipage, supplies, horses, etc.; and two weeks afterward dark-brown bobtail horse, while a hun--two weeks of golden opportunity-

"Your telegram has been submitted to the President. He directs me to say "2d. Brig.-Gen. Walker, with his that he has no change to make in his proceed to the Sterling Road, where he President does not expect impossibiliwill hold himself in position to resist ties, but he is very anxious that all this ordained slaughterhouse, and any troops that may approach Rightor good weather should not be wasted in brave boys the predestined victims. Hill; and when that position is cap- inactivity. Telegraph when you will

> Did he move now? No, not yet! But on Oct. 25 was again prodded as follows (in reply to a telegram that some of his horses were worn down, 'fatigued," etc.):

"To Maj.-Gen, McClellan: I have just received your dispatch about sore-'vision (Franklin's) and crossed the

My next commander was Gen. Burn-|already present in command of the Ninth Corps, and his second in command as next ranking officer.

Change of Commanders.

This change of our commanders, it Here he was allowed to rest and recup- must be admitted, was not altogether awaiting orders. He was a gallant erate, ad libitum, until Nov. 1, or of making Gen. McClellan military dicthereabouts, before McClellan got tator, and of "marching upon Washready to pursue him-a delay inexcus- ington and taking possession of the able from every point of view. It is Government," and of pitching Lincoln true, that "Little Mac" alleged his and his Cabinet and Congress into the army was terribly bad off; short of Potomac, etc. But this was confined to fiancee and of his beloved parents. horses, short of wagons, short of ra- a few favorites and "feather-heads" of "Little Mac's" (the army, as a whole, was thoroughly loyal), and duly evaporated with the early departure of Gen. McClellan for the historic lines of Trenton, N. J.

It must be confessed, Gen. Burnside was not welcome to us; but we accepted him and awaited his orders, as the best Mr. Lincoln could do under the circumstances. He had served creditably at first Bull Run, and won distinction at Roanoke Island, without much real fighting or actual generalship; and had just fought bravely at Antietam, if not very skillfully. And here he was now in command of the Army of the Potomac-125,000 strong —a job requiring first-class brains. Now, what was to be done, and how was he to do it?

Burnside sat still a few days, studyng the situation and gathering up the a dash at Fredericksburg, and beat Lee into Richmond that way. It was not a bad move, and held the potency and promise of success if rapidly exeposition than ever at Marye's Heights the position secure, and he was untir- Lee recrossed the Potomac on the and unfordable Rappahannock flowing and elsewhere there, with the broad

Jenkins's Ferry, on the Saline River, which saved Gen. Steele's retreating army from destruction. He was brepresence of the enemy, who has been known how to make things "come to

My own division did not get to Antietam; it was too much used up by the Peninsular and Pope campaigns, and brigades

I think it was the worst march again, and of course both Lincoln and made during the war. Much of it was Stanton (and the country) expected to in the midst of a wild December storm of wind and rain and sleet, through fathomless Virginia mud, and the sufferings of the troops were indescribable. After the first day or so, many of our poor fellows became barefoot, and for a week or more after we aror walking their weary rounds as sentries in the snow, with their feet bound up in grain bags or coffee sacks. Valey Forge (the Americans were in Winter quarters and had good log huts there) could not have been much worse than Falmouth, in those early Decem-"The President directs, that you ber days before our supplies got up. stirred itself, and soon the army was He is very desirous that your army again thoroughly equipped, and in move as soon as possible. * * * I am superb fighting trim. superb fighting trim.

Of course, we had to have our inevwith his side-whiskers, mustache, and or grip in his face-sat erect on his dred thousand of us marched past, scanning him closely. I do not think there was an officer or a man of us that felt safe in his hands. But we were there to "obey orders," and to do but he first sent an Aid to inquire and die, if need be, for the Union. Now came the so-called battle of Fredericksburg. It was rather a fore-Lee had been given all the time he wanted, to fortify every hill and flood every ravine; and so all he had to do was to sit still and see us march into his traps, or knock our heads against

Franklin's Inaction We belonged to the Left Grand Di-

wanted us to try it again. Here poor Gen. Bayard perished, struck by a passing Confederate shell while sitting under a tree in the midst of his staff, Jerseyman; my own old school friend; already distinguished as a cavalry leader, and worthy to rank with Sheridan, had he lived. He was to have been married shortly, and his last moments were spent in speaking of his

> Meanwhile the rest of the army had attacked in front of Fredericksburg. A mist hung over the river and the valley all the morning; but toward noon this lifted, revealing the Confederate heights bristling with bayonets and cannon and swarming with soldiers. The key of the position was Marye's Hill, just back of Fredericksburg, and we were ordered to assault that impregnable height at all hazards and whatever cost.

During the morning I had been sent with a report or dispatch to Burnside's headquarters, and while galloping through a wood road my horse slipped on a root extending across the road, and fell heavily upon me. He was a large, jet black, handsome fellow, captured at Fair Oaks in June, in the rush of the battle there, and we both came down so hard I thought my right leg broken and done for, for sure. Neither reins, and then suddenly decided to of us could rise. But, fortunately, a change the plan of campaign and make squad of stragglers happened to be near, cooking a pot of coffee, and, rushing to our assistance, they soon got us on our feet again. I was badly shaken up and in great pain; but presently cuted. But Lee beat him in the foot managed to climb into the saddle again and ride on to headquarters. Here all was confusion and indecision, and I was detained considerably. But as I rode back over the brow of a hill overlooking the Rappahannock, en route to my division, as the fog lifted and the sun came out bright and clear, across the river I beheld our lines in motion-French and Hancock-and soon on the double-quick with a rush and a cheer they attacked the whole Confederate front there.

Indeed a Gallant Sight.

It was indeed a gallant sight; never one more so. Without a glass I could count the banners and distinguish the disappeared from sight. It was a constant earthquake. It was a live volcano. The roar of battle was deafening and continuous even from where I sat; but it did not last. In 20 minutes or so it was all over. The cloud slowly lifted, and our men were back in their lines again-what were left of them. The field was strewn with the dead and the dying. Riderless horses galloped wildly at will. The wounded were being borne to the rear. Thousands of men had become cripples for life; and thousands of firesides were desolate forever. Ah, me! but it was a pitiful spectacle; and I turned and rode on to my division, sick at heart over such useless slaughter of brave

But Burnside was not yet satisfied He thought French and Hancock did not know how to do it, though they had sacrificed one-third of their men. Down at the Phillips House, on the opposite or Stafford side of the river, a mile or more away from the battlefield, he strode up and down the terrace, and, shaking his fist at Marye's Hill, still thundering with artillery, insanely declared: "That height must be carried before nightfall!" sent for Fighting Joe Hooker, and ordered him to take it.

A smaller man than Gen. Hooker would have blindly obeyed the order; about it, and then he himself (ever thoughtful of his men) recrossed the river under a heavy artillery fire, and endeavored to dissuade Burnside from such a useless butchery. His only answer was "to obey orders," and so, of course, Hooker went in, with all his accustomed ardor and intrepidity. But he might as well have stormed the fiery mouth of hell. Night came on in the midst of the furious fighting.

"Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them, Cannon in front of them Volleyed and thundered;"

but Hooker did not give it up until thousands more of our brave boys were hors de combat.

First and last, we left over 6,000 men at the foot of Marye's Hill and up its bloody slope; and, altogether, Fredericksburg over 12,000 men,* while the Confederate loss was about half as much more. Burnside, however, was not yet content, and meditated another attack next day at the head of his own old corps (he was no coward), but was

inally persuaded to give this up. We lay still the next day, and the ext, with only occasional artillery firng and skirmishing, and finally, on the night of the 15th, Burnside made up his mind to withdraw, and before morning we had recrossed the Rappahannock and were back in our old camps again, or well on the way to them. Why Lee did not attack and destroy us and our pontoon bridges, in the midst of our night retreat, I do not know. Suppose he had trained his artillery on our bridges or bridge-heads? If he did not know of our retreat, he must have been kept poorly informed by his pickets. If unable to profit by it, he must have been used up worse than we knew, or else have head" also in the magnitude of his

The Famous "Mud March."

Now what was to be done? Evidenty Gen. Burnside did not know. But

ruthless. Like Bragg and Davis him- tyranny perfectly odious. The conse- southward. As Gen. Grant's moveself and Pobyedonostseff, the Russian quences as depicted are fearful. The ment against Vicksburg developed of Gen. Lyon's operations there and SCALE Mile UNION DAM CAVALRY
GONFEDERATE
GONFED ADYANCE

DIAGRAM OF THE BATTLE AT HELENA, ARK.

GUN-BOAT TYLER"

"Wade through slaughter to a throne And shut the gates of mercy on man-

He was born in Tennessee in 1818, and served in the Mexican War as Second Lieutenant of the 2d Miss. Rifles. and became a Representative in the Congress just before the beginning of the war. Jefferson Davis had him ap-pointed a Brigadier-General, with the special duty of bringing Arkansas over to the rebellion, and keeping her firmly in line. After Van Dorn was brought East with his army, succeeding his defeat at Pea Ridge, Hindman came into complete command in Arkansas and used his power there with ruthless energy to bring the whole resources of the State to the support of the Southern Confederacy. He began this by a very dishonorable trick by which he obtained \$1,000,000 from the bankers of Memphis. They went to the Confederate Congress with their grievance, and Jefferson Davis was forced to relieve Hindman from command; but he took the first opportunity, after the clamor had subsided, to quietly restore him to duty. Hindman showed fierce energy and some ability in his work He seized the cotton mills and started them to manufacturing cloth for the soldiers, levied upon the tanyards for leather for shoes, started powder factories, cartridge shops and arms repairing establishments. The Confederate Congress had recently passed the universal conscription law, and Hindman put it in operation in a way that was as thorough as it was cruel. The people of the western part of the State, like those in Missouri, numbered among the better settlers a large proportion of Union men. Nowhere in that part of the State was the Secession spirit very demonstrative. Under Hindman's tyrannous administration the whole State was covered with conscripting bands made up of men who were anxious to save themselves from going to the front by compelling others to do so. They shot, hanged and burn ed wherever they went to spread terror among the Union men. Hindman could not cover up all his

atrocities under the excuse of devotion to the cause of the Southern Confederacy, and he speedily became intensely selves, so that there was a loud demand for his removal. Instead Jefferson Davis promoted Theophilus H. Holme to the rank of Lieutenant-General and sent him to command in Arkansas Holmes was born in North Carolina, had graduated from West Point near the foot of his class, and had seen considerable service in the Indian wars and Mexico, rising to the rank of Major of the 8th U. S. in 1855. He was the very antithesis of Hindman-a gengood-natured man with just enough brains to enable him to squeeze through at West Point, and especially fond of the bottle, which led to hi early end. He was, however, a brave man and fairly energetic in any en- clear over to the western hills at He- the river above the town, and com-

cruelty, with all his absolute disregard below the mouth of the Yazoo River of all means to secure his ends, he and the bluffs upon which Vicksburg is commanded the Upper St. Francis attacked by from 15,000 to 18,000 men. Road: Battery C was in the center, and the bluffs upon which Vicksburg is commanded the Upper St. Francis attacked by from 15,000 men. Hurlbut reported to Grant that the number was about 9,090, which is as was singularly unsuccessful both in built. That is, the Mississippi River, building up his department into an efficient organization and in leading troops upon the battlefield. He was souri to 30 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi River, where she could use her token with him at least double the gardefeated by much inferior forces at Prairie Grove, where he had all the advantage. He reported to the Contact and the mouth of the Ohio, and runs along part of the line. advantage. He reported to the Confederate War Department that he had an effective army of 55,000 men, yet Schofield, Blunt and Herron did whatever they set out to do in northeastern Arkansas and Sherman had taken the important position of Arkansas Post, which Hindman had officially named the mouth of the Ohio, and runs along the mouth of the line.

Gen. Prentiss had full warning of the impending attack and the great suspicion of the defenders and to the mouth of the purpose he had in hand. That it was not so was due to the wholly unexpected courage and respondent of the impending attack and the great suspicion of the defenders and to the mismanagement and lack of determination on the part of the line.

Gen. Prentiss had full warning of the impending attack and the great suspicion of the defenders and to the mismanagement and lack of determination on the part of the impending attack and the great suspicion of the defenders and to the mismanagement and lack of determination on the part of the impending attack and the great suspicion of the wholly unexpected courage and respondent of the impending attack and the great suspicion of the impending attack and the great suspicion of the defenders and to the mismanagement and lack of determination of the defenders and to the mismanagement and lack of determination of the defenders and to the mismanagement and lack of determination of the defenders and to the mismanagement and lack of the mouth of the impending attack and the great suspicion of the enemy's forces, and he and his officers left nothing undone the mismanagement and lack of determination of the defenders and to the mouth of the impending attack and the great suspicion of the impending attack and the great suspicion of the defenders and to the mismanagement and lack of determination of the defenders and the mismanagement and lack of the mismanagement and lack

object no amount of human who are disaffected and helpless, and

had the effect of inducing the idea among his men that midnight raids against defenseless Unionists, burnings and hangings were the chief art of war, and they neglected discipline and preparation for the real work of conflict. They usually made a very sorry showing in actual battle with the Union troops, and Hindman's administration of his. Department with reference to the invaders was inglorious and humiliating. His great army of 55,000 effectives accomplished nothing except the perpetration of calamities upon the

people of his own State. Gen. Joe Johnston had vainly be sought Jefferson Davis to have this army sent east of the river, where it would Wright. be effective in checkmating Grant and saving Vicksburg. But Davis could not be brought to make this order. At least he did not, and while Gen. Grant was shutting up Pemberton inside of the works of Vicksburg the army in Arkansas was doing nothing more effective than its usual heinous occupation of persecuting those who had an affec-tion for the Old Flag. Gen. Hindman was relieved of the command of his division and succeeded by Gen. Sterling Price, and Holmes was stirred up to do something on the east bank of the river to shake Grant's hold upon Vicksburg. After weeks of urging by the Confederate War Department Holmes at last set his forces in motion against Helena.

by the Union troops. Position of Helena.

across the wide plain of silt which has fortifications to the utmost, and been deposited between the ranges of crowned the hills with four strong bathills on the east and west the river goes teries. Battery A was on the right, next

the only place in eastern Arkansas held

Inquisitor, he had the soul of Torque- army is stated to have dwindled by demada, the founder of the Spanish Insertion, sickness and death from 40,000 until there was finally left but a skelequisition. When he once determined or 50,000 men to some 15,000 or 18,000, when he once determined or 50,000 men to some 15,000 or 18,000 or 18,0 suffering that its attainment would are threatened with positive starvation which had been engaged in the Yazoo cause had on him the slightest effect. from deficiency of mere necessaries. The Pass expedition of the previous Winter He was emphatically one of those who people are represented as in a state of and had been turned back after underpeople are represented as in a state of consternation, multitudes suffering for means of subsistence, and yet exposed from gangs of lawless marauders and deserters to being plundered of the little they have."

Evils Their Own Punishment.

Most evils are accompanied by their own condemnation. Gen. Hindman's extraordinary cruelties and persecutions had the effect of inducing the effect of inducing the idea.

Take expectation of the previous winter and held, would embarrass Grant in his operations against Vicksburg and passing troops in the latter part of the Virginia shore to their munication reached Holmes by the way of Kirby Smith's headquarters at Shreveport. Holmes acted upon it detent the passing troops in the latter part of the virginia shore to their munication reached Holmes by the way of Kirby Smith's headquarters at Shreveport. Holmes acted upon it detent they have a condition against Vicksburg and passing troops in the latter part of the virginia shore to their passing troops in the latter part of the virginia shore to their passing troops in the latter part of the virginia shore to their passing troops in the latter part of the virginia shore to their passing troops in the latter part of the virginia shore to their passing troops in the latter part of the passing troops in the latter part of the passing troops in the latter part of the latter part of the pas

First Brigade, Col. William E. Mc 43d Ind., Lieut.-Col. John C. Major. 35th Mo., Lieut.-Col. Horace Fitch.

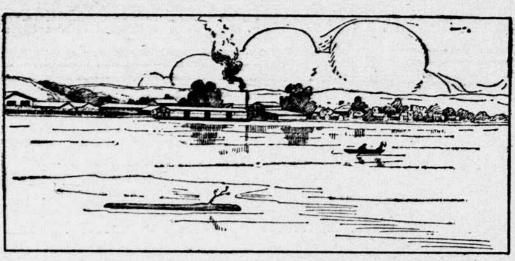
28th Wis., Lieut.-Col. Edmund B. Second Brigade, Col. Samuel A. Rice. 29th Iowa, Col. Thomas H. Benton, 33d Iowa, Lieut.-Col. Cyrus H.

ridge. 33d Mo., Lieut.-Col. William H. Heath. Artillery.

3d Iowa Battery, Lieut. Melvil C. 1st Mo. Light, Battery K, Capt. Stillman O. Fish. Cavalry Brigade Col. Powell Clayton.

1st Ind., Lleut.-Col. Thomas N Pace. 5th Kan., Lieut.-Col. Wilton A. Jen-Gen, Prentiss reported his entire force at 4,129 men, and very many of these were in bad physical condition from the effects of the climate. They had been worked hard and the malaria of the Mississippi swamps had taken advantage of their physical exhaustion. A very large number of those in the

hospitals, however, took their guns and joined their comrades in the ranks. Gen. Salomon saw clearly the importance of the post, and the probability of the enemy making a rush against it with all their might, and prepared for In the swings of the Mississippi River this contingency by strengthening the



VIEW OF HELENA, ARK.

terprise when he had finally set out upon it.

Then the river begins to swing eastward the line five begins to swing eastward the line With all of Hindman's unsparing again until it strikes the eastern hills and commanded the Upper St. Francis

LEAVING THE UNION CAMP AT FALMOUTH.

tongued and fatigued horses. Will Rappahannock Dec. 12, about three you pardon me for asking what the miles below Fredericksburg, while the horses of your army have done since Center and Right Grand Division important position of Arkansas position of Arkansas position of Markansas position of Arkansas position of Arkansas position of Markansas position of Arkansas position of Arkansas position of Markansas position position of Markansas position of Markansas position of Markansas position position of Markansas position position of Markansas position of M